

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GILA COUNTY.

Saturday, November 2, 1889.

The lawyer depends on words; the real estate man on deeds.

Whoever conquers indolence can conquer most things.—Pitt.

Nothing will so soon make a person hot as cool treatment.—Syracuse Herald.

Anger banishes reflection, but its consequences recall it.—Lady Blessington.

All men are frail, but thou shouldst reckon none so frail as thyself.—A Kempis.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one especially from serving on a jury.—Baltimore American.

A hero is a man who refrains from eating things that do not agree with him.—Atchison Globe.

St. Louis is making extensive preparations to entertain the delegates to the silver convention, which convenes in that city Nov. 28th.

Dakota has no mercy on the man who allows foul weeds to grow on his premises. He is promptly fined by a supervisor, who in turn is fined if he fails to do his duty.

Report comes from Washington that the Republican leaders favor the entire abolition of the duty on sugar, and that this policy will be advocated in the President's message.

Idaho's Governor says that that Territory is anxious to be admitted to statehood. Its population is estimated at 114,000, 25,000 of whom are adherents of the Mormon church.

The city of Brooklyn can probably boast of having the largest bread bakery in the world. Seventy thousand loaves a day it usually turns out, requiring 300 barrels of flour.

A vessel, like the Vesuvius, that can deliver and explode three tons of high-class dynamite a distance of a mile with any approach to accuracy is a most formidable agent for attack or defense.

As the tree is fertilized by its own broken branches and fallen leaves, and grows out of its own decay, so men and nations are improved by trial, and refined out of broken hopes and blighted expectations.

General R. F. Butler says he proposes to write a complete history of public affairs in which he has been concerned, in which he proposes to do justice to his friends and enemies, and especially the latter.

In the race between the hair and the turtle it was the hair which got into the soup, while the turtle is supposed to have lost his way. He had not made his appearance at latest advances.—Boston Transcript.

Guzzler (laboring under alcoholic emotion)—Say, Jack, why am I like the moon to-night?

Jack—The moon isn't full to-night.

Guzzler—We are both on our last quarter, though.—Town Topics.

The tariff, trusts, the civil service law, the interstate commerce law, the educational question, a national election law, and subsidies will be among the subjects that will engage the attention of the Fifty-first Congress.

The attempt at training swallows to carry messages, instead of carrier pigeons, promises to meet with success. A swallow recently made the record of 155 miles in one hour and thirty minutes. Should such a messenger service prove feasible, it will probably be adopted in the French army.

Canada increases its trade with the United States and decreases its trade with England. Practically speaking, the relations of Canada to the United States are much more extended and intimate than those which subsist between that region and the mother country.

Arthur T. Lumley and Charley Johnston have published a card denying the story of Sullivan's bankruptcy. They say he has had large sums besides the full \$20,000 stakes; that Johnson paid the legal expenses of his arrest and trial, and that he is in better circumstances than he ever was in his life before.

Europe is just a little nervous over the steady march of the cholera toward the Caspian Sea. The Asiatic disease visited the western nations in 1830 and 1846, and now all the governments are looking to Russia to keep out the scourge by taking measures that will prevent it from crossing the frontier.

The El Paso press after looking into the lower levels of Windom's decision on the lead ore question, have arrived at last at the conclusion that there is not such a victory in it as they imagined. The Tribune says: "Practically speaking, the enforcement of the new rules will bankrupt anyone who is foolishly enough to make shipments under them. It is a barren victory for El Paso if the Windom rules are to be enforced."

Models of the Cruisers.

(From the Washington Post.)

Visitors to the Navy Department find nothing to interest them so much as the models in the main corridor representing the new cruisers. These are incased in glass cases, and look like magnificent toys. They embrace the Maine, the Charleston, the Boston and the other vessels that will comprise the fighting strength of the new navy. These models are about 7 feet long, yet they are absolutely accurate representations in miniature of the completed vessels. Notwithstanding that it would seem impossible to make everything appear in miniature and yet preserve the scale, it has been accomplished in these models. Guns, shields, spars and rigging are all represented in size exactly relative to the dimensions of the vessels. It has required an endless amount of calculation and skill in the preparation of these models.

Imagine a ship over 300 feet long reduced to 7 feet, and yet the details are preserved so that a life buoy on the side of the vessel is properly placed and of precisely the same relative size as in the original design. Even the line by which it is released is there in miniature.

The projectiles ranged along the deck behind the batteries will exactly fit the miniature guns, and away up in the tops are the military arms, scaled to represent their relative weight in the armament.

All this is handwork, and requires far more skill and delicacy than the construction of a watch. The few experts who are successful in this branch are employed in the Navy Department. They have made all the models alluded to above, which have cost from \$3,500 to \$5,000 each. The model-maker-in-chief is Mr. H. N. Bennett, and his two assistants are Joshua Evans and Joseph A. Marceron. All of them have been practical workmen in the yards under the Navy Department.

The Immense Electric Plant that is now being erected at London on the Thames river will consist of at least six buildings. The engine recently put in is of 5000 horse power and runs one dynamo capable of generating electricity for over 40,000 lights. The driving wheel to this dynamo is over six feet in diameter. There are very few lights in London, as the majority of business men look with disfavor upon running any extra risk of fire.

The Montana mining pulvis is exercised over the probable issuance of patents to the Northern Pacific railroad on lands well known to be mineral in character. In fact, in Oro Fino district, in one section claimed by the railroad company, is the Champion mine, which alone is valued at over a million dollars. If the patents are issued, the mines will belong to the railroad company.

The Prince of Wales' coachman, Henry Charles Westover, died recently and left his sorrowing relatives the tidy little sum of \$50,000, which he had accumulated during his services. If the perquisites of all the servants of the Prince's household enable him to lay up of such fortunes it is no wonder that it takes hundreds of thousands of pounds annually to support the royal household.

Both the new 111-ton guns made especially for the new war ship Victoria collapsed while being tested, and the British naval authorities are in something of a panic over the disaster. These guns cost \$35,000 apiece, while the carriages, mountings, etc., cost \$150,000 more. They were to throw projectiles of 1800 pounds weight. The advocates of big guns are much depressed over the affair.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, has had a presentiment ever since he arrived at manhood's years that he would never reach the throne. Unfortunately, the indications at present are that this notion will be justified by the fact. The Queen does not belong to an abiding family, while the Prince's prospects for reaching old age are not very flattering just now.

Lord Macaulay said there were many people in his time who would fight to death for a religion whose tenets they did not understand, and who would continually pass judgment on affairs about which they had neither knowledge nor inclination to learn, and who were chiefly useful in armies where judgment interferes with obedience to orders.

The deepest bore-hole in the world, claimed at different times for a number of places, is, according to latest accounts, at Schladebach, a small German village near Leipzig. It measures 1,748.4 meters, or about 5,735 feet. The time expended in boring to this depth amounted to six years, at a cost of \$52,500.

"Are you fond of music?" asked Mrs. Symphony of an elderly relative from the country. "Well, yes, I am," was the careful reply; "that is when it's good music, Larry. Now, you take a good accordion and a fiddle and a pair o' bones and a flute, an' let 'em all play 'Old Nicodemus' all at the same time, an' I tell you it's sweet!"

THE CONVICT'S MOTHER.

How glad was I when first I saw my baby's face, And felt his small, frail fingers clasp mine, I thought of Mary lying in the manger place And wondered not she thought her child divine! Behind his prison bars he frowns on me When the stern jailer opens wide the heavy door In his pale face and treacherous eye I see No trace of the dear child I nursed of yore; And yet I love him as I never loved before— Love him with such an agony of pain that ever My sad soul ceases not to moan and cry With tender's king, "Wouldst thou that I might die For thee, my son, O Absalom, my son!" —Katherine S. Mason.

DEADLY PROSPECT HOLES.

Some of the Dangers Attending Traveling in the Sierras.

As one approaches today the rising slopes of the Sierras in California, the more especially in that portion extending from Nevada county on the north, through Inyo, El Dorado, Calaveras and Mariposa counties, on the south, certain signs and indications are met with, the landmarks, so to speak, of the pioneers of '49.

I rode pretty much all through that country on horseback some year or so ago, and came near losing my life in a number of these "landmarks," which have proven fatal to many others before and yet remain a constant source of danger to the unwary traveler in that region.

I refer now more particularly to that part of El Dorado county lying within a radius of fifty miles of Placerville, or Hangtown, as it was called in the Argonaut days. Here is where the greatest rush to the gold diggings took place. The creeks and mountain streams all about contained rich deposits of gold, and the gold hunters fairly swarmed over this portion of the country.

When the yield of the river beds was exhausted the miners began sinking prospect holes. These varied in depth from ten to one hundred feet. Sometimes when "pay gravel" was struck great streams of water would be called into play, cutting wide channels into the soil and often washing away mountains themselves. These claims, when abandoned and when afterward covered with a growth of underbrush, rendered it dangerous to travel in their vicinity at night for fear of falling into one of these artificial precipices, which could not be seen until the very brink was reached.

The prospect holes, however, are another matter. These are met with everywhere in the region I have described, often in the most unexpected spots. They are rarely more than five feet in diameter and, owing to the growth of underbrush, are veritable pitfalls and death traps.

Many a man has started out on a prospecting tour and tumbled headlong into one of these pits, never to be heard from again. Wild animals of all kinds also have made the victims of these deadly prospect holes.

My first experience in this regard taught me a valuable lesson that I heeded thereafter. I was walking through the woods one day with a rifle, when I started up one of the wild hogs that are pretty thick in that country. I made up my mind that Mr. Hog would be my next, as these animals are very good eating, and so I started in chase. Owing to the trees I couldn't get a good shot.

Well, I chased that hog for perhaps a hundred yards or so when, to my astonishment, he suddenly disappeared as if the earth had swallowed him. I couldn't make it out at all, so I rushed to the spot as quick as I could.

The first thing I knew I felt the ground give way beneath my feet, and by some happy accident I was barely prevented from falling into a hole which, as I afterward ascertained, was eighty-five feet deep. I managed to clutch hold of a projecting bush in the nick of time, and I should have caught that hog with a vengeance.

The hog is probably there yet. The hole certainly is, anyhow, and if any one contemplates a trip through that section of the country it would be well for him to bear these facts in mind.—New York Herald.

Roderick O'Connor was crowned with great pomp in Dublin in the year 1116, when his stormy reign began. All his life he was engaged in hostilities with piratical Danes and even more troublesome subjects. To insure peace he entered into a compact with the Danish hordes who settled on the coast, never penetrating into the interior. The tribute was a stipend in cattle of 4,000 cows, levied on his dominion. But it was only the beginning of Roderick's troubles. Soon an event followed, insignificant in itself, but pregnant with impending consequences. He deposited one of the petty princes of Leinster, whose cruelty and mismanagement had caused much complaint. The folly of this subject culminated in the offense of running off with his neighbor's wife. History gives undue prominence to this crime, which was only the lightest charge laid at the door of Dermot McManagh.

Exasperated at his deposition, Dermot appealed to Henry II, who sent the Anglo-Normans to assist in recovering his possessions. In return for the services rendered, the Earl of Pembroke, by a marriage with the daughter of Dermot, obtained possession of the Leinster principality, and thus laid the foundation of the Anglo-Norman rule in Ireland. The distracted condition of O'Connor's kingdom prevented him raising sufficient troops to expel the Norman invaders. Submitting to the inevitable, he came to terms with his enemies. He did not even insist on the submission of Dermot, but appealed to his honor not to invite further auxiliaries into the country. Dermot promised fidelity, but broke his word at the first opportunity. Roderick, in despair, appealed to his old enemies, the Danes, to assist him.

In vain did Roderick strive against the inevitable. The first united effort of the allied armies proved a disastrous failure, but the proud spirit of the king was not broken. Listening to the wily plans of Henry, the Irish king concluded a treaty with the English monarch. So far from fulfilling the provisions of this contract, solemnly agreed upon in Dublin, Henry, soon after, actually made a present of the whole of Connaught to William Fitzdemid de Burgo and his heirs.—Irish Times.

There is almost as much pathos as humor in the following story of an Albany boy of tender years. Shortly after his mother's death, he, with his father, visited her grave, being carried there by a horse which his father had recently bought. The father, standing apart from the grave, was naturally in a contemplative frame of mind, and the boy, being unable to stand the silence, spoke up and said: "Ma, we've got a new horse." —Portland (Ore.) News.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

Soldiers Who Can Fight but Who Don't Know Right from Left.

Turkish soldiers are recruited from the half starved peasants, whose lives of perpetual privation have trained them for just the kind of soldiers Turkey wants—men who can live on next to nothing, who care little what they wear, and who, never having had any money, don't expect it simply for fighting. Sometimes they are not paid for months at a time, and their food is poor and insufficient. It is always a puzzle how they are equipped.

The system by which military service in Turkey is recruited is this: There are about 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 Mussulmans who are eligible for military service between the ages of 20 and 40. The law mentions Mussulmans only, but Christians, if Turkish subjects, must also serve, though the latter can buy themselves out of the land service on paying about \$230 of our money.

There are four classes in the regular army—the acting or standing army, called Nizams; the ichtiyat, or reserve of the Nizams; the first army of the Redifs or reserve, the second army of the Redifs and the Mustaphiz or territorial army.

On entering the army as a recruit the new arrival stays from one to three years in the standing army, the next four in the ichtiyat, then seven with the Redifs and six with the territorial army.

The Turkish empire is divided into seven military districts, and each of these is divided again into eight recruiting districts, these districts comprising the whole dominion of Turkey in Asia, Europe and Africa.

There are nineteen army corps, divided into brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, all full with cavalry and artillery and engineers. While peace exists the Nizams alone are kept, the rest being disbanded to return to their usual avocations. The troops are armed with rifles of moderate make, many of them from America, and the artillery is also of the best.

The Turks make good soldiers—obedient and courageous. Promotion is once in a long while the result of personal merit, but more often it is obtained by intrigue or actual purchase. All the generals and staff officers are appointed by the sultan himself on the recommendation of the minister of war, but that functionary, no matter who he may be, is never above the reach of proper arguments, and advancements are obtained nine times out of ten by the influence of women.

There is a military school which was founded by a French gentleman, who also introduced percussion caps into Turkey, under the reign of Sultan Mahmoud, modeled after that of Saint Cyr, in France. Now at least one officer in a hundred can read and write, but the rank and file are in the densest ignorance, and absolutely do not know their right hand from their left. There is also a school of artillery, and those schools have done much to raise the standard of the army.

In civil government the sultan is chief, and his power is absolute until his enemies want a change and he is induced to resign, or, in other words, is put to death. But while he lives his power is limited only by the laws of nature. Next to the sultan in national importance is the grand vizier; after him is the seraskier pacha, or minister of war; then the minister of public works; then the captain pacha, or minister of marine; and after him the minister of justice.—Cor. New York Herald.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

Methods Successfully Practiced by a Well-Known Market Gardener.

President J. M. Smith, of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, whose home and market gardening is justly celebrated, gives a report of his asparagus, which ought to encourage every occupant of land to provide a supply of this unequalled early green. His best plantation is twenty years old and yields annually a crop of as fine quality as was ever raised in the United States. The story of the way "this splendid bed" was made and is cared for, should be influential against the mistaken idea so widely prevalent, that the start and culture are difficult, whereas, in fact, no other product is so easily obtained and perpetuated.

Soil, sandy-lean; manured very heavily, then plowed, turning the manure under; plowed 8 to 10 inches deep. Furrows 3 feet apart and about 6 inches deep, in no case more than 7 inches; furrows made with a common shovel plow. Plants either one or two years old from the seed, were placed in the bottom of these furrows about 15 to 18 inches apart, taking care to spread the roots in their natural position. This is very easy to do. After the plants were so placed the earth was drawn back into the furrow and pressed down with the feet, and the bed was finished. Since that time it has been kept free of weeds and grass, and every spring the tops have been cut off and burned, a good coat of manure put on and dug under, using the common six-tined manure forks for the purpose, being careful not to disturb the roots of the plants. The result has been that since it came to its best, about three years after setting, it has never once failed to yield a magnificent crop.

We cut some from it the second year, but not much. In cutting care should be taken to cut it clean as long as it is cut at all. As a market crop it is profitable one until there is a surplus, and then I have found it to be as near worthless as any crop we grow. To my family and visiting friends, it is one of the most delicious dishes that come from the garden, and it is rare that a large dish of it does not find its way to our table at least once a day from its first appearance in early spring until the season is nearly over, or until our second sowing of peas are at their best. One thing more. The reason for leaving the tops on the beds without cutting until spring is: When the snow falls the tops catch and hold it. It remains there until it melts and is the best mulch for the beds that we can have. It always leaves the ground in the best of order for early working, and the plants can be started some days earlier in this way than by any other open ground method that I have ever tried.—Farmers' Review.

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